APPENDIX G

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

EXISTING RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Regional Recreation Resources

The 1995 Texas Outdoor Recreation Plan (TORP) prepared by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) identifies existing recreational facilities, usage trends and projected recreational needs for 24 regions within the state. The Riverside Oxbow Project is located within the 16 county area designated in the TORP as Region 4 (see Figure 1).

Region 4, which includes the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, has experienced several years of rapid population growth. By 1995, the region is expected to contain 22% of the state's population. Based upon the 1990 TORP, Region 4 has a density of 336.6 people per square mile; the density of this region is surpassed only by the Region # 16 (Gulf Coast including Houston). Many of the small towns and rural areas within Region 4 have become part of the rapidly expanding metropolitan area as people have moved from the heavily populated cities to the suburbs. People in these urbanizing areas are finding open space increasingly scarce. The region now ranks 21st, out of 24 regions, in recreation land per-thousand population.

As per the 1990 TORP, residents of Region 4 are generally worse off than the state as a whole in recreational facility supply. Of 19 commonly used facilities or designated resources, 13 have a below average supply. The supply of baseball fields, swimming pools, and campsites is among the lowest in the state in facilities per-thousand population. Table 1 shows the supply of recreational land, water, and facilities managed by various providers. The administrative category with the highest proportion of parkland acres (39%) is the aggregate of municipalities. The Corps of Engineers follows closely with 38% of the regional total. Much of the 48,737 acres of recreational land in this region operated by the Corps of Engineers can be found in close proximity to the urban areas. Only 9.6 percent of the parkland acres found within the region are provided by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. State parks located within a one-hour drive of the study area include Ray Roberts Lake State Park and Cedar Hill State Park at Joe Pool Lake. There are several other state parks within a two-hour drive of the Metroplex. The Texas Legislature has authorized the acquisition of approximately 1500 acres along the Trinity River within the study area for a future low-density recreational area to be named Trinity River State Park. Funding sources for acquisition of all of these lands, however, have not been identified.

Residents can easily find recreational waters, because many of the state's major reservoirs are located in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. Per the 1990 TORP, a total of 232,581 surface acres gives the region more lake acres than any other region in Texas except Deep East Texas; however, the dense population residing in the region makes the total suitable-surface-acres-per-thousand- population still fall below the state average.

With the abundant reservoirs in the area, free-flowing sections of the region's rivers increase in value as they become scarce. Public agencies within Region 4 are re-evaluating the valuable natural resources along these long neglected streams and levee systems. Several regional cities have identified highly desirable linear corridor recreational potentials within their jurisdictions. Sites within the Trinity River floodplain are among those most actively studied. Nine cities and three counties within the region are participating with the NCTCOG in the development of a *Common Vision* to protect the resources within this corridor. Goals include the development of a regional construction permit system and cooperation in the creation of a linear greenbelt of parks and trails along and adjacent to the river and its tributaries.

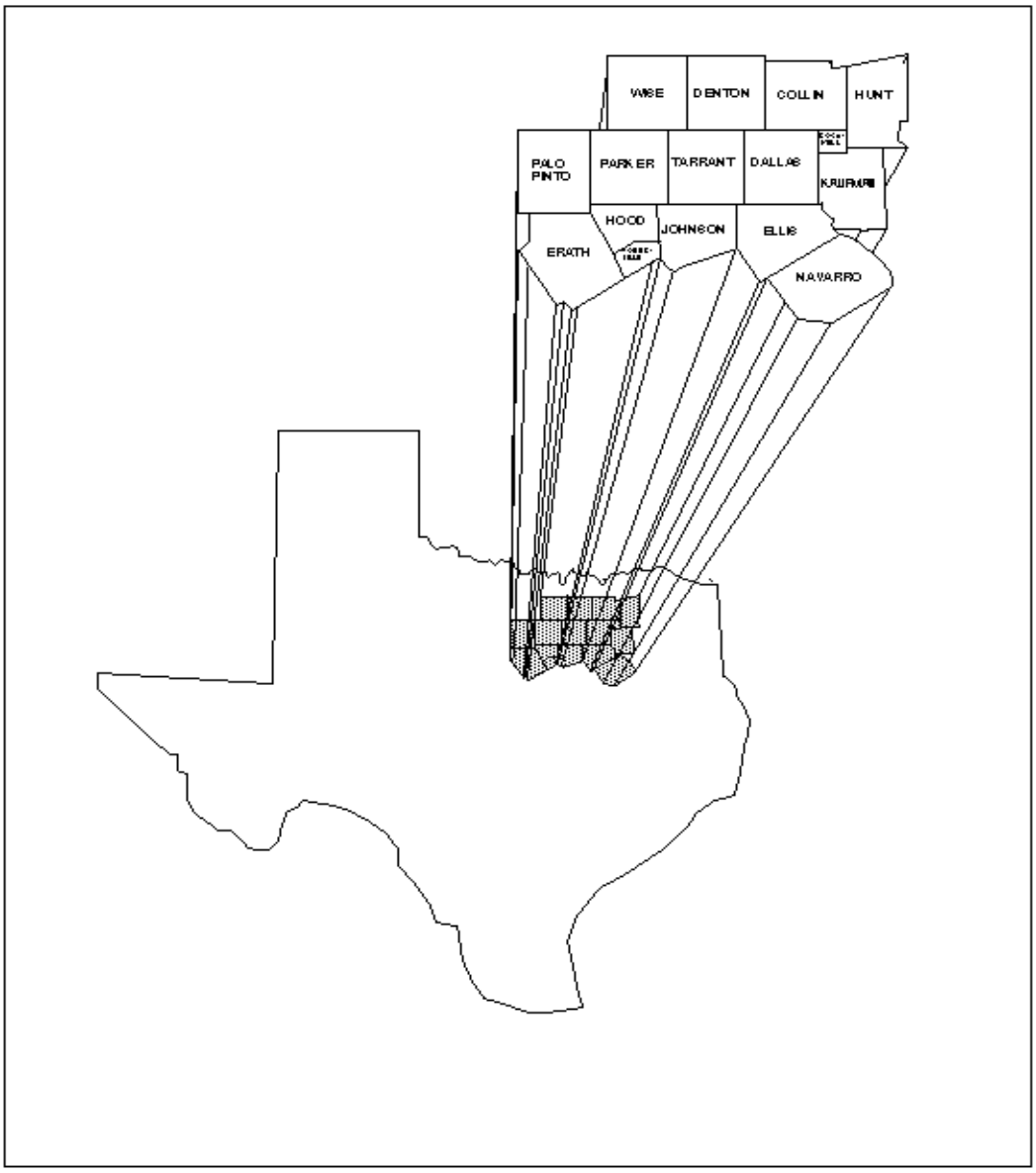

FIGURE 1: TORP Region 4

TABLE 1
Supply of Recreational Land, Water, and Facilities
Within the Upper Trinity Study Area

Facility / Resource	Forest Service	Corps of Engineers	TPWD State Park System	TPWD Wildlife Mgmt. Areas	Other State	River Authorities	Counties	Cities	Other Local	Commercial	TOTAL
Number of Parks/ Rec. Areas	1	58	10	2	3	7	11	1,218	24	120	1,454
Total Park Land (ac.)	15	48,737	12,192	6,570	190	394	560	50,160	667	8,081	127,567
Developed (ac.)	4	8,588	1,944	0	190	331	61	21,302	413	4,370	37,203
Developable (ac.)	11	6,818	6,335	0	0	63	374	19,862	211	3,352	37,026
Preserved or Unsuitable (ac.)	0	33,331	3,913	6,570	0	0	125	8,996	44	359	53,338
Baseball Fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	4	1	310
Basketball Goals	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	438	21	8	469
Boat Ramp Lanes	1	195	9	0	7	13	3	92	0	103	423
Campsites	0	1,011	405	0	0	299	62	313	0	3,303	5,393
Fishing Bank Access (yd.)	0	60,850	7,040	0	0	18,000	0	11,162	0	30,310	127,362
Fishing Structures (yd.)	0	550	212	0	0	650	0	2,703	0	4,052	8,167
Golf Holes	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	486	0	162	666
Hiking Trails (mi.)	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	23
Horseback Riding Trails (mi.)	0	15	9	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	31
Lake Acres (BFS Suitable)											165,749
Off-road Vehicle Area (ac.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	2,805	2,899
Picnic Tables	8	730	248	0	0	23	18	5,877	0	2,044	8,947
Playground Areas, Equipped	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	863	11	28	915
Soccer/Football Fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	12	0	564
Softball Fields	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	469	6	2	478
Swimming, Designated Lake (yd2)	0	142,400	3,900	0	0	150	3,000	39,500	0	200,698	389,648
Swimming, Pool (yd2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,361	0	11,775	90,136
Tennis Courts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	826	40	10	877
Trails, Walk, Bike, Jog (mi.)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	118

Source: Parks Division, TPWD, 1988. Figures are based on 1986 inventories.

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Regional Recreational Activities

According to the 1990 TORP, the projected per capita outdoor recreation participation generated by Region 4 residents in each of the 26 activities, shown in Table 2, closely matches the statewide figures. The exceptions are the saltwater activities, in which Region 4 residents are less likely to participate as a whole.

Table 2 illustrates the activities garnering the most participation per capita. The top five activities most frequently participated in are walking, bicycling, pool swimming, playground use, and jogging, which is similar to the statewide demand. Compared to the state rates per capita for the 26 activities, Region 4 residents participate at higher rates for seven activities, at the same rate for five activities, and at lower rates for 14 activities. Soccer and tennis participation in Region 4 is higher than almost all other regions.

Recreation on the Trinity River and Tributaries

The most scenic wooded areas in Region 4 are often found in stream and river corridors. Scenic corridors along the Trinity, with natural meandering watercourses bordered by riparian hardwoods or dense stands of trees and shrubs, are the most desirable segments of the river and the portions most intensely used by the recreating public. Use of these segments is the heaviest during high stream flow periods, generally during the spring and fall seasons. Recreational providers have expressed concern regarding stream bank erosion, in-stream flows and the quality of the water for contact recreation. Some providers feel the standards for designating stream segments as fishable and swimmable should be tightened to give citizens higher quality water resources. Minimum in-stream flows are also needed to preserve fish and wildlife habitat and historical and recreational resources.

The Riverside Oxbow area is currently being used for a variety of recreational activities even though access to many segments is limited or restricted. In spite of these limitations, joggers, walkers, bicyclists, canoeists and nature lovers have expressed a desire for access and use. Current access points being used by the public occur where park areas, roads and bridges intersect with the stream and existing parking lots neighboring the area and in Gateway Park.

IDENTIFICATION OF RECREATIONAL NEEDS

Open space and outdoor, recreational facilities currently existing within the study area are discussed in a preceding section of this report. While there are substantial amounts of open space and recreational facilities available to the residents of the area, projections show that the demand for these facilities is continuing to increase. Table 3 and Figure 2 show the most popular outdoor recreational activities which were expected to occur in Region 4 in years 1995, and 2000, as projected in the 1990 TORP. Participation will increase for each projection year. Freshwater fishing, swimming, and picnicking will attract the most participation in the region for resource-based activities. Participation in urban oriented activities projected for 1995 were over eight times as high as the participation in resource-

based activities in the region. This ratio is one of the highest in Texas. Texans outside of Region 4 will have little impact on the region's resources.

TABLE 2

Projected 1995 per Capita Outdoor Recreation Participation Generated by Residents of Region 4 and Texans (in Annual User Occasions)

Activity/Facility Use	Projected Per Capita Participation Generated By Residents of Region 4: In Region 4 Only	Occurring in All Regions	All Texans Statewide
Boat Ramp Lanes, FW	0.8	1.3	1.3
Boat Ramp Lanes, SW		*	0.3
Boating (Pleasure), FW	0.4	1.7	1.7
Boating (Pleasure), SW		*	0.1
Camping	0.4	1.7	1.7
Fishing, FW	1.6	2.4	2.4
Fishing from Banks	0.5	0.8	0.8
Fishing from Boats	0.7	1.1	1.1
Fishing from Structures	0.4	0.5	0.5
Fishing, SW	*	0.2	0.7
Fishing from Banks	*	*	0.3
Fishing from Boats	*	*	0.1
Fishing from Structures	*	*	0.3
Hiking	0.2	0.3	0.4
Hunting	0.4	1.1	1.3
Lake Use (BFS Suitable), FW	1.0	1.4	1.5
Nature Study	0.6	0.9	0.9
Picnicking	1.4	1.8	1.9
Swimming, FW	1.3	2.1	2.1
Swimming, SW	*	0.5	1.2
Baseball	1.2		1.5
Basketball	1.4		1.6
Bicycling	10.5		10.7
Bicycling on Trails	0.6		0.7
Football	0.7		0.8
Golf	1.4		1.3
Horseback Riding	0.8		0.8
Horseback Riding on Trails	0.2		0.2
Jogging/Running	4.8		5.4
Jogging/Running on Trails	1.5		1.7
Off-road Vehicle Riding	1.4		1.4
Off-road Vehicle Riding/Trails	0.3		0.3
Open Space Activities	3.4		3.2
Playground Use	4.9		4.8
Soccer	1.4		1.2
Softball	1.6		1.8
Swimming, Pool	6.3		6.4
Tennis	1.5		1.3
Walking (Pleasure/Exercise	15.1	14.8	
Walking on Trails	3.5		3.5

Source: 1986 Participation Survey, Parks Division, TPWD, 1987.
Notes: Asterisk (*) indicates value is less than 0.1 occasion per capita.

TABLE 3

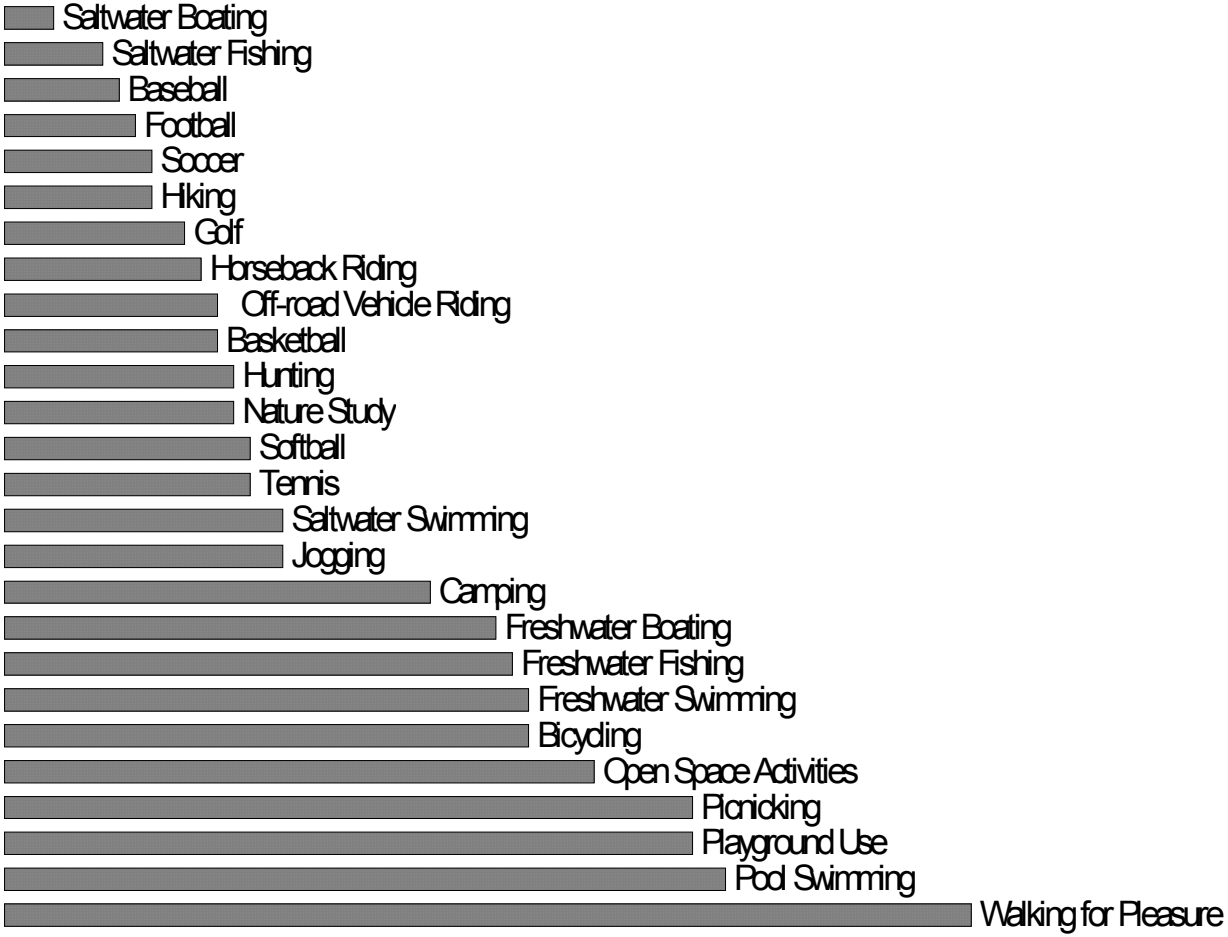
Projected Urban Outdoor Recreation Participation for Region 4

	Projected Participation (in 1000's Annual User Occasions)		
Activity/Facility Use	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Baseball	4,582	4,882	5,183
Basketball	5,662	6,020	6,379
Bicycling	41,405	44,140	46,880
Bicycling on Trails	2,551	2,719	2,888
Football	2,673	2,870	3,068
Golf	5,268	5,781	6,295
Horseback Riding	3,054	3,255	3,456
Horseback Riding on Trails	784	835	887
Jogging/Running	19,073	20,055	21,039
Jogging/Running on Trails	5,875	6,177	6,480
Off-road Vehicle Riding	5,374	5,723	6,074
ORV Riding on Trails	1,053	1,121	1,190
Open Space Activities	13,358	14,076	14,794
Playground Use	19,374	20,435	21,497
Soccer	5,748	6,073	6,398
Softball	6,607	6,911	7,217
Swimming, Pool	24,685	26,216	27,749
Tennis	5,732	6,132	6,533
Walking (Pleasure/Exercise)	57,876	63,100	68,330
Walking on Trails	13,549	14,772	15,996

Source: 1986 Participation Survey, Parks Division, TPWD, 1987.

FIGURE 2

Region 4 Projected Percentage of Population Participating



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Adapted from the 1990 TORP, Table 4 shows regional facility needs for 13 of the 18 commonly used facilities/resources by 1995. Increases of more than 100 percent over existing supply are needed for five facilities (hiking, horseback, and multi-use trails, playgrounds, and freshwater swimming areas). Table 4 also ranks the outdoor recreation needs within the region, based upon the 1990 TORP. Multi-use trails are the highest need followed by freshwater swimming, playgrounds, and hiking trails.

Public recreation providers in the region have repeatedly expressed a need for more parks and passive open space. In recent years, parkland and open space have become increasingly limited, as available sites have been reduced. Rapid development has replaced many natural areas with buildings and pavement. Most park providers have identified undeveloped land as their highest priority, which includes park sites, open space and greenbelt acquisition. The next greatest expressed need is for upgrading and renovating existing facilities. Needed lands for facilities, shown in Table 5, represent only the facilities identified as being needed by the city of Fort Worth.

The city of Fort Worth and the Tarrant County Water District has specific plans to acquire additional lands to meet future public recreational demands. Proposed acquisitions are often dependent on the availability of public funds and are influenced by private development pressures and development permit approvals. Through bonds, these entities plan to fund open space acquisition programs.

TABLE 4

Ranking of Outdoor Recreation Facility/Resource Needs in Region 4 through 1995

Need by Rank	*Facility/Resource*
1	Trail Miles, Multi-Use (Walk, Bike, Jog)
2	Swimming, Freshwater (1000 yd^2)
3	Playground Areas, Equipped
4	Hiking Trail Miles
5	Horseback Riding Trail Miles
6	Soccer/Football Fields
7	Swimming, Pool (1000 yd^2)
8	Tennis Courts
9	Basketball Goals
10	Baseball Fields
11	Golf Holes
12	Fishing Structures, Freshwater (yd.)
13	Softball Fields
14	Boat Ramp Lanes, Freshwater
15	Campsites
16	Picnic Tables
17	Off-Road Vehicle Riding Acres
18	Lake Acres (BFS Suitable)

Source: Parks Division, TPWD, 1988.

TABLE 5

City of Fort Worth, Land Use Acreage

Land Use Type	Number of Facilities	Projected Need 2002	Facilities Needed
Neighborhood Parks	31	NA*	NA
Community Parks	12	NA	NA
Linear Parks	9	NA	NA
City Parks	9	NA	NA
Soccer Fields (League Play)	33	54	21
Basketball Courts (Indoor and Outdoor)	107	108	1
Tennis Courts	98	108	10
Hike/Bike Trails	36	54	18
Competition Baseball/Softball	48	45	- 3
Playgrounds	145	135	-10
Community Centers	22	17	- 5
Picnic Shelters	101	54	-47
Picnic Units	409	NA	NA
Multi-use Slabs	113	108	- 5
Swimming Pools	5	NA	NA
Football Fields	6	NA	NA
Golf Courses (18 Holes)	2.5	NA	NA

*NA = Not available, information not provided

Public Use of Rivers, Tributaries, and Corridors

As would be expected, river and creek segments which have had trees and shrubs removed, been channelized, lined with levees or are heavily developed, are less desirable and the least utilized by area canoeists, bicyclists, hikers and bird watchers. Some of the channelized creek segments offer recreation potential but need to be enhanced with access points, trails, play areas, tree and shrub plantings and wildlife habitat improvements in order to attract recreational users to area.

Trinity Corridor and Greenbelt

Without exception, the recreational master plans and sector plans of the cities and counties with jurisdiction along the Trinity River call for utilization of the flood plain for open space, linear parks, access areas, active and passive use areas, interpretive areas, natural areas, "urban wilderness" areas and a system of linked hiking, biking and equestrian trails. A regional goal is to tie public lands and open space within the Trinity Corridor (of which the Riverside Oxbow is a part) and its tributaries from Lewisville Lake, Lewisville, Coppell, Carrollton, Irving, White Rock Lake, Dallas, Grand Prairie, Mountain Creek Lake, Joe Pool Lake, Arlington, Fort Worth, Lake Worth, Benbrook Lake and other publicly owned areas.

The region's cities have expressed interest in exploring federal cost sharing options for acquiring riparian forests, open fields and wetlands that border the Trinity River and its tributaries. The cities have encouraged the Corps to consider the full potential for cost-sharing acquisition of natural areas and open space, and the construction of recreational facilities in conjunction with structural and nonstructural flood protection alternatives and ecological restoration projects.

Working toward a system of parks, recreational areas and linear trails along the Trinity is an integral portion of the NCTCOG 's *Common Vision* work program. NCTCOG has identified the Trinity River Corridor as a "unique regional resource". The value of this resource is increased because of its location within the heart of the growing Metroplex. The 100-mile long corridor encompasses the SPF flood plain of the West Fork above Eagle Mountain Lake and the Clear Fork from Benbrook to the Elm Fork, and along the Elm Fork from Lewisville Lake through the main stem of the river, with its major tributaries, downstream to south Dallas. The Riverside Oxbow Project is a portion of the Clear Fork Tributary and is situated east of downtown Fort Worth.

While there are obviously conflicts between desires to reclaim the flood plain or preserve it, there is room within the 70,000 acres of the corridor for both of these desires to be met. "The Trinity River Corridor is valuable to all residents of the Region and the millions to come." (NCTCOG, 1989)

Local Recreational Resources

Over 2300 acres of total parkland, including neighborhood, community, linear and city parks are available for present or future public use within the city of Fort Worth that includes

the study area. These public lands and facilities provide recreational opportunities for residents of the Metroplex, especially those who are unable to travel to recreational sites outside the metropolitan area.

Most of the recreational resources within the study area are owned and managed by the city of Fort Worth and the Fort Worth Independent School District; however there has been significant development in the private sector over the last 10 years not covered by the 1990 TORP. A more recent TORP (1995) has been published, however, regional information was not updated and the focus is now being based upon local needs. Per data furnished by the city of Fort Worth's Parks Department, future needs of the city are projected for 2002 and listed in Table 5 above.

RECREATION MASTER PLAN

The Recreation Master Plan Alternatives (NER and LPP) for Riverside Oxbow Project are shown in Figure 10 and Figure 11 respectively (located in the main report). The assignment of points per guidelines in ER 1105-2-100, for the various recreation plans, is included at the end of this appendix. The plans are designed to meet existing needs for passive and non-structured recreational activities within the regional service area, and addresses state and regional shortfalls in facilities for walking, hiking, cycling and jogging identified in the 1990 TORP. Facilities proposed for this project are necessary to provide public access, protect and improve sensitive environmental resources and promote safe use of the area. The alternatives create linkages between existing parks and public open spaces and the lands to be acquired for the Riverside Oxbow project's success. Most access points take advantage of existing facilities within local parks or occur at major street crossings. The plans are consistent with locally adopted recommendations for long-range development of the Riverside Oxbow and Gateway Park area proposed by the city of Fort Worth and the Tarrant Regional Water District, both of which were active partners in the development of all alternatives. The Recreation Master Plan Alternatives are described below.

The National Ecological Restoration (NER)

Trails

To maximize multi-use benefits of this project site attention was given to recreational use. The two trails found in this plan are designed as multi-purpose trails with a minimum width of 10 feet, and will be accessible to maintenance vehicles and emergency vehicles. For the NER plan, recreational trails are planned to provide recreation, maintenance and emergency access. Figure 3 shows layout of the trails, which include a soft paved walk/run trail east of Beach Street that will lead to a new overlook. The total estimated footage for the multi-use, soft paved trail network in Gateway South is 1,396 feet.

Equestrian trails are planned to complement the client's proposed equestrian center also located east of Beach Street in Gateway Park. The equestrian trails will be paved with wood chips or other suitable equine-friendly material; estimated length is 7,519 feet.

A concrete or hard paved hike/bike trail system is planned adjacent to the existing levee, along the western side of Beach Street and branching under Beach Street toward the east. This trail will connect to the existing concrete trail bordering Gateway Park's eastern boundary and will connect to soft-paved, multi-use trails in several areas. A short trail is also planned to link the check dam with trails on both sides. All trails should be a minimum 10' wide to permit use by emergency and maintenance vehicles and two-way traffic; estimated footage of the hard paved trails is 8,967 feet. All trails will contain directional signage and off-trail resting areas.

Bridges

Under the NER, three bridges will be required to span proposed water crossings within the project area; all are located near the Riverside trail head at on the southwest corner of the project. The bridges are planned to be a minimum12-ft wide, with 54-inch side rails. Signage

will be required for safe use by multiple user groups. These bridges must be accessible to maintenance and emergency vehicles.

Access

Two parking areas are proposed to provide access to the trails and allow for maintenance. These lots will be built to accommodate parking needs for the site. The lots will be located off of Riverside Drive and Beach Street.

The Locally Preferred Plan

Trails

Trails for the LPP will follow the same routes as NER. In addition to the NER trails, a nature trail will be added to the Tandy Hills Nature Preserve area with a total length of 7,723 feet. Three observation points will be created along the soft-paved, multi-use trails system as depicted in Figure 4.

Bridges

There are no additional bridges planned under this alternative. See NER above.

Access

Three parking areas are proposed to provide access to the trails and allow for maintenance. These lots will be built to accommodate parking needs for the site. The lots will be located off of Riverside Drive, along the Tandy Hills area, and Beach Street.

Evaluation of Recreation Plans

The recreational amenities proposed for the NER and LPP alternatives in the Riverside Oxbow project area were each evaluated against the judgment factors provided in ER 1105-2-100. An assessment of each plan follows. The potential for overcrowding on the recreation features was not used to reduce the recreation points, as it was assumed that if overcrowding occurs during the initial use of the facilities, participation would drop to a level equaling capacity. In addition, utilization of TORP regional assessments ensured consideration of existing facilities (competing sites). The valuation form is presented for reference in Table 7.

NER Total Points - 55

(a) Recreation experience - 16 points. Several general activities, including hiking, cycling, jogging, rollerblading, canoeing and nature observation can be participated in within the site.

(b) Availability of opportunity - 3 points. Several opportunities are within 1-hour travel time; a few within 30 minutes travel time. The site is within a large metropolitan region with hundreds of parks within the region.

(c) Carrying capacity - 8 points. Adequate facilities to conduct activity without deterioration of the resource or activity experience. The facilities will serve local neighborhood groups. Additional pressure from users traveling to the area will become self-leveling with no deterioration anticipated.

(d) Accessibility - 18 points. Good access, high standard road to site; good access within site. The site is easily accessed from the city street network and parking within the proposed Oxbow and Gateway park areas.

(e) Environmental - 10 points. Above average esthetic quality; any limiting factors can be rectified. The site will have good visual and environmental quality due to restoration efforts to restore native prairie and savannah-like tree motts, wetlands, ponds and maintenance on existing native vegetational areas. The stream, ponds and wet-soil management areas will provide additional esthetic value.

LPP Total Points - 56

(a) Recreation experience - 17 points. Several general activities including hiking, cycling, jogging, rollerblading, canoeing and nature observation can be participated in within the site.

(b) Availability of opportunity - 3 points. Several opportunities are within 1-hour travel time; a few within 30 minutes travel time. The site is within a large metropolitan region with hundreds of parks within the region.

(c) Carrying capacity - 8 points. Adequate facilities to conduct activity without deterioration of the resource or activity experience. The facilities will serve local neighborhood groups. Additional pressure from users traveling to the area will become self-leveling with no deterioration anticipated.

(d) Accessibility - 18 points. Good access, good roads to site; fair access, good roads within site. The site is easily accessed from the city street network. City parks will serve as parking areas and links to trail heads, which make access within the site adequate for neighborhood groups and users traveling to the area.

(e) Environmental - 10 points. Above average esthetic quality; any limiting factors can be rectified. The site will have good visual and environmental quality due to the establishment of native grass prairies, tree motts and wetlands for wildlife habitat. Levee areas will benefit with tree plantings and a more naturalized visual landscape. The stream, ponds and canoe channel will create additional visual experiences and esthetic value.

Table 7
Guidelines for Assigning Points for General Recreation

Criteria	Judgement Factors				
(a) Recreation experience[1] Total Points: 30 Point Value:	Two general activities[2] 0-4	Several general activities 5-10	Several general activities; one high quality value activity[3] 11-16	Several general activities; more than one high quality activity 17-23	Numerous high quality value activities; some general activities 26-30
(b) Availability of opportunity[4] Total Points: 18 Point Value:	Several within 1 hr. travel time; a few within 30 min. travel time 0-3	Several within 1 hr. travel time; none within 30 min. travel time 4-6	Several within 1 hr. travel time; none within 45 min. travel time 7-10	None within 1 hr. travel time 11-14	None within 2 hr. travel time 15-18
(c) Carrying capacity[5] Total Points: 14 Point Value:	Minimum facility for development for public health and safety 0-2	Basic facility to conduct activity(ies) 3-5	Adequate facilities to conduct without deterioration of the resource or activity experience 6-8	Optimum facilities to conduct activity at site potential 9-11	Ultimate facilities to achieve intent of selected alternative 12-14
(d) Accessibility Total Points: 18 Point Value:	Limited access by any means to site or within site 0-3	Fair access, poor quality roads to site; limited access within site 4-6	Fair access, fair road to site; fair access; good roads within site 7-10	Good access, good road to site; fair access; good roads within site 11-14	Good access, high standard road to site; good access within site 15-18
(e) Environmental Total Points: 20 Point Value:	Low esthetic factors[6] that significantly lower quality[7] 0-2	Average esthetic quality; factors exist that lower quality to minor degree 3-6	Above average esthetic quality; any limiting factors can be reasonably rectified 7-10	High esthetic quality; no factors exist that lower quality 11-15	Outstanding esthetic quality; no factors exist that lower quality 16-20

1. Value for water-oriented activities should be adjusted if significant seasonal water level changes occur.

2. General activities include those that are common to the region and that are usually of normal quality. This includes picnicking, canoeing, hiking, riding, cycling and fishing and hunting of normal quality.

3. High quality value activities include those that are not common to the region and/or nation and that are usually of high quality.

4. Likelihood of success at hunting and fishing.

5. Value should be adjusted for overuse.

6. Major esthetic qualities to be considered include geology and topography, water and vegetation.

7. Factors to be considered in lowering quality include air and water pollution, pests, poor climate and unsightly adjacent areas.